

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

We had already prepared much other matter for this day's Yeoman; but we cheerfully resign the space to make room for Mr. Breckinridge's speech in the Senate on the insidious bill to suppress the *Rebellion*, as the upstart minions of Lincoln, the Usurper, disdainfully term the great Revolution for the defense of American Liberty and Independence. This speech is a fit companion of the same author's grand speech, already published in the Yeoman, against the usurpations of the perfidious tyrant who in his inaugural on the 4th of March, hypocritically and with oath of office was registered in Heaven. If that oath was registered in Heaven, its violation will be punished in Hell; for no sinner was the perfidious tyrant enthroned in his office, than he audaciously violated the Constitution and dominated a subservient Congress a bill of indemnity for all admitted violations of Constitution and law, and many eager sycophants in Congress shared the character of representatives, legislators, and freemen, by giving the required votes.

Mr. Breckinridge, by his speeches during the late session of Congress, immortalized himself. The principles and policy announced in those speeches, are founded on the eternal basis of truth, justice, and humanity. He may be denounced by the unscrupulous lickspittles of power, but no man of character will denounce his arguments. They are as impregnable as the rock-ribbed mountains. If Breckinridge had never done anything else for his country and his fame, his speeches at the late session of Congress, bold, brave, defiant, eloquent, logical, and withal, courteous and decorous, would make his name immortal. As he said himself to the Lincoln mob at Baltimore—"You may hit me now; but your children will bless me"—and so it will be.

One cannot read these honest and brave utterances of a true and patriotic mind, without remembering Burke's grand speech on conciliation with America. The same fire, the same patriotism, the same philosophical spirit, and the same eloquence, pervade the efforts of the greatest of British Writers and the greatest of American Democrats.

The Usurper not Indemnified, but Created Military Dictator.

We believe—but do not feel certain—that the act approving and confirming the unconstitutional acts of Lincoln, which passed the House of Representatives, failed to pass the Senate. But what if it passed both Houses? Is it competent for Congress to legalize unconstitutional acts of the Executive? The proposition is preposterous and monstrous. No *ex post facto* act can make a past act legal which at the time of its perpetration was illegal. Nor, even, (since the time of the English Revolution of 1688,) is a bill of indemnity valid. If a King, President, or Governor, violate the Constitution, no bill of indemnity, no act approving and confirming his usurpations, can shield him from impeachment; and if the House of Representatives, which passed such an act, had been honest and true to the Constitution, it would, instead, have voted the impeachment of Abe Lincoln, and an honest Senate would have tried and convicted him, and expelled him from office. Bills of indemnity, at this time of day! The Legislature to meet a month hence, might as well pass an act exempting a murderer or robber from punishment for murder and robbery committed a year ago. But we live in an inverted age. We are reituted, backward, to the times and the tyranny of the Stuarts. Neither Charles, who lost his head on the scaffold, nor James, whom the people of England chased from his realm, and treated his flight as an abdication, ever perpetrated so great violations of the Constitution and of the rights of freemen, as this perfidious Usurper, Abe Lincoln, who rules the land as a Military Dictator.

But if Congress did not, and legally, could not, indemnify the Usurper for his violations of Constitution and law, they have done, what is just about equally infamous to themselves and equally injurious to the country. They have invested him with powers which virtually make him a Military Dictator, with little or no restraint upon his action but his own wanton, willful, wicked, tyrannical will. But for all this day of terrible reckoning will come; and we be to all the actors who have thus conspired against human liberty and roused the wrath and resentment of a lion-like, injured people.

We have heretofore given Mr. Crittenden credit for respectable acquisitions as a lawyer and historian. But the resolution which he induced the Black Republican House of Representatives to pass, in relation to the origin and objects of this infernal war, satisfies us that he knows little of law or history, and cares as little for either. For by that resolution it is plain that he has not learned the origin of the war, and that he cannot distinguish between a local insurrection and a national revolution. The distinction is very broad and vital, deeply rooted in our constitution; but Mr. Crittenden considers the universal uprising of the South as a mere riot or local insurrection, to be quelled like a mob.

SHERMAN'S BATTERY.—No fact relating to the battle of Manassas is better established than that Sherman's battery was captured and is now in possession of the Confederates. The mortifying fact, however, is attempted to be denied or concealed by the assertion that Sherman's battery is safe in Washington. But the statement is made in the spirit of discreditable trickery, wholly unworthy of men of character. The truth is, that now cannons were furnished for Sherman's battery after the capture of the old ones; and it is this new battery that is now safe in Washington. Let it be sent to Manassas, and it will have to be renewed again from the Navy Yard.

Kentucky Neutrality.

If Union troops are mustering in the counties of Kentucky near the Cumberland Gap, it is to defend Kentucky soil from invasion, and not to invade the soil of Tennessee. Whoever the successful invasion may say or insinuate to the contrary is beyond all question false. Our soldiers must would heartily rejoice at an invasion of Tennessee, but the Union men of this State would condemn it as an act of insanity. —*Louisville Journal.*

Why does the Journal put an "if" in the above paragraph? It is beyond all question that Lincoln troops are gathering for some purpose. Will the Journal tell us what?

Tennessee has neither desire nor design to invade Kentucky. She has no earthly motive to do so, and every earthly motive to abstain. This Journal does not believe she has any such purpose in view. She has in every form manifested the most scrupulous respect for our neutrality.

But if we suffer Lincoln to violate our neutrality, can we expect Tennessee to observe it? If we suffer Lincoln to march his forces over our State to attack Tennessee, with what consistency can we object to Tennessee meeting and repelling the invaders wherever she can assail them most effectually? And what is the difference between suffering Northern troops to march over our soil against Tennessee, and suffering encampments in Kentucky to protect the march of such forces? To Tennessee there is no difference. Either the encampments must be broken up, or we may look out for invasion from Tennessee. If these encampments are really intended merely to repel invasion, we have nothing to object. But we demand of the Journal to say whether they will repel invasion like from North and South? If so, we say amen. But if they are only to repel Tennessee forces, and to protect Northern forces moving against Tennessee, we say it is a violation of Kentucky neutrality and a gross breach of honor, which the State authorities ought to resist and resist to the death. Will the Journal have the manliness to give us a frank and candid explanation? Any evasion of the question will be understood by an intelligent people.

Peace State Convention.

We have been requested to suggest the calling a great State Convention, to assemble at Frankfort early in September, to be composed of all men, without regard to former political associations who are opposed to the existing war and are in favor of restoring peace in the speediest manner possible. We are entirely satisfied that such a Convention will do great good, and we hope every county in the State will send up to it its best and wisest men. Let preliminary meetings be at once held every where, and delegate representatives to the greatest State Convention ever held in Kentucky. The object contemplated warrants the hope that the proposed State Convention will be the grandest in number and character ever held in this great State.

"Grand Peace Pic-Nic."

There is to be a great meeting on Thursday, August 22d, one mile west of Harrodsburg, of all who are opposed to this traitorful war, to taxation for carrying it on, and in favor of restoring peace to our unhappy country. The speakers announced for the occasion are John C. Breckinridge, Charles S. Morhead, James B. Clay, John Y. Brown, A. G. Tallott, and Jas. B. Beck. It will be a grand gathering on a grand occasion, and we hope similar meetings will be held in every section of the State.

In an article in the last Yeoman, we included the name of Garrett Davis in a list of those concerned in establishing the camps of Lincoln soldiers at Nicholasville, Bryan'sville, &c. Since then, we have been very surprised and gratified by information that, although Mr. Davis was at Nicholasville, as stated, he went there to oppose, rather than favor the encampments. We are not sure that our informant is correct in his opinion of Mr. Davis' views, but we give it out of scrupulous regard to justice. We shall be glad to learn certainly that Mr. Davis is opposed to such a violation of our neutrality; but having understood him to be a rigid secessionist, we did not doubt our first intelligence which connected him with the Lincoln encampments.

Gen. McClellan is reported to have said that this war is to be decided by artillery, and to have called on the government for an unusual number of cannons. An old friend of ours, who keeps himself well posted, thinks the Federal army already well equipped with cannon. Indeed, he says he thinks it has already more than necessary; and certainly had more at Manassas than it could take care of very comfortably.

The vote for Representative in Morgan and Wolfe counties was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| MORGAN. | |
| G. M. Hampton, (S. R.) | 779 |
| J. W. Hazelrigg, (Union) | 475 |
| WOLFE. | |
| Hampton's majority | 30 |
| | 331 |

If the States Rights Democrats are in a minority in each branch of the Legislature, they are more than numerous enough to call the yeas and nays on every important question, and thus make a permanent record for the people and for history. In the existing attitude of public affairs, this is all we need at present. The record which will be made by the Tory party, will the sooner restore the patriots to their due ascendancy hereafter.

THE COTTON LOAN.—It is stated in a letter written by the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier, that the cotton subscribed in the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi amounts to \$50,000,000—the sum asked for by Congress.

Secession Paper Mobbled.

BAXTON, Mo., Aug. 12.
At one o'clock this afternoon the Democrat, a secession sheet, was cleaned out by a large number of people. During an alarm of fire a crowd entered the office, cleaned it of everything it contained, and turned the contents into the street. Mr. Emory, the editor of the paper, escaped unhurt. A man named Jones, who made some demonstrations in opposition to the act of the mob, was badly used, but was finally rescued and put in jail.

Mr. Crittenden on the Confiscation Bill.

The mad war bill in an earlier column a copy of the act passed by Congress at its late session, for the confiscation of property and slaves owned by persons in rebellion against the United States. Besides the folly and impolicy of the act its tyranny and unconstitutionality are most conspicuous, in keeping with every thing else proposed by the war party. These features of this most iniquitous law, are strongly portrayed in the following eloquent extracts from the earnest and able speech by which Mr. Crittenden gallantly but vainly opposed its passage. We reproduce them with great satisfaction, and commend them to the reader's careful consideration. "How strange it is—we cannot refrain from remarking—that Mr. Crittenden should advocate a confiscation of a war manumissionally owned, and prosecuted by means which his own speech conclusively demonstrates to be in palpable violation of the Constitution! Nothing, as it seems to us, can be more significant proof of the animus of the northern wing of the war party—the purpose, namely, to destroy slavery—than the provisions of this confiscation act. Mr. Crittenden's resolution, disclaiming such design, was a merely declaratory, not operative act; and, whatever effect that resolution was designed to achieve, is confronted and frustrated by this act. Mr. Crittenden was sincere in his opinion, expressed in his resolution, that the war was not prosecuted to disturb the established institutions of the States; but the great mass of his allies, who voted for his resolution, were sincere, as their votes for this abominable act clearly proves.

But we will not longer detain the reader from the admirable argument of Mr. Crittenden:

Mr. Speaker, he has been conceded in all time, I believe, that the Federal Government the Congress of the United States, had no power to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the States. It has been conceded that that was a subject for State legislation only. Does war change the powers of Congress in this respect? It is the absence of all power upon the subject, which is the essential year legislation. Absence of all power of legislation in time of peace must be the absence of the same power at all times. The constitutional power of this House does not come and go with a change of circumstances. That is a fixed rule of Congress, permanent, immutable and made to govern Congress. Now, sir, if you can legislate in regard to slavery in this instance, and if you can, upon certain conditions in time of war, destroy the right of the master to his slave, why cannot you, on conditions, in time of peace do the same thing? You do it here because the slave is employed to aid the master in the commission of a great crime, that is, the uniting in a civil war. Could you not apply the principle to those in time of peace, and make the conditions then? It is master uses his slave to aid in the commission of a trespass, or it may be a murder, can you declare that to be sufficient cause for the liberation of the slave? Why can you not? Because you have no power of legislation in time of peace, and you have no power of legislation in time of war, to touch slavery at all.

Mr. McClellan, I would inquire if a law which would forfeit the ownership of a horse would not forfeit the title to a negro dog engaged in military duties?

Mr. Crittenden, I am speaking to a particular question, and not advertising suppositions. I say, in relation to slavery, that Congress never had any power of legislation within the States. It is for the State, by a majority of two-thirds, were willing to make that a provision of the Constitution when nobody had ever demanded it.

Now, sir, I am not inquiring, nor am I prepared to make an argument, as to powers in a state of war, as to national law, worldwide law. I am interposing a positive statement, and I say if there is no power to do this thing in time of peace, there is no such power at any time.

If you have no power, there the question ends. Well, have you a power to legislate concerning a slave in Kentucky, as to his right to present or future? Have you a right to impose any terms or conditions on the master, in time of peace, on which the slave shall be entitled to his liberty?

I say, if you have no power directly, no matter what the advantages of the exercise of that power would be, no matter how just, no matter how necessary to the preservation of the Union, you cannot legislate about it for want of power. That is my point. You cannot make a general law that shall regulate slavery, that shall regulate the rights of the master or the rights of a servant in a State of this Union, in time of peace. That will be admitted, I think. You cannot punish any crime in the State that is for the State. It is a part of its interior police. It is the law, and you were willing to put it in the Constitution as a thing to be done. Now, I ask my friend if this bill is not getting around that, making use of a state of war, of a state of things that highly excites us all? In adopting this ill-considered and unwise legislation, are we not trying, under plausible circumstances, to insinuate our jurisdiction in a manner which the States have never consented to place the slavery of the South (and will it not be so understood) completely in the power of Congress?

We have a power in all cases within our jurisdiction to try persons in our courts for the crime alleged against them; and all the consequences which the law annexes under the Constitution follow the judgment.

Now, in reference to treason, which is the crime here, the Constitution defines what it is, and provides for its punishment. It declares that treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them; and that no person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession, in open court. It declares that Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the offender.

Now, sir, the crime declared by this bill, and for which this forfeiture is to take place, is treason—treason by its very definition. It is so considered in this bill. It is so considered by my friend from Illinois. This law undertakes to deprive the owner of slaves of his entire property, and to give complete freedom to the slave. The Constitution says that even on conviction of treason, there shall be no forfeiture of property, of any description, beyond the lifetime of the offender.

Now, I ask my friend everywhere if it is not a plain breach of the Constitution that a man shall forfeit his slaves? What power of property he employs or permits to be employed in a certain way in aid of treasonable purposes, he shall forfeit it absolutely, says this bill; and especially shall he forfeit his slaves forever. That is the language of the bill. The language of the Constitution is, that no title of his property shall be forfeited for longer than his life. In this, however else we may differ, there is an apparent unconstitutionality in this bill.

So, I will leave the matter with this single remark. If the provisions of this bill be considered, and so interpreted abroad, as is being to Congress a power over slavery. If

you can, on conditions, in time of war, abrogate an individual's law, it may be asked, what power can you do it in time of peace, on similar conditions of supposed treason? Are we in a condition now, gentlemen, to hazard this momentous, irritating, agitating, revolutionary question? Is it politic to wage such a war as this? I know that it is forced upon you. Your capital is now threatened, and is within hearing of the enemy's cannon. You are bound to defend yourselves, and to defend yourselves like men. Shall we send forward to the field a whole catalogue of penal laws to fight this battle with? Arms more important than never were resorted to. They are beneath the dignity of our great cause. They are outside the policy which ought to control this Government, and lead us on to success in the war we are now fighting. If you hold up before your enemies this cloud of penal laws, which will say: War is better than peace. War is comparative repose. They will say, when they are subdued, or if they are not subdued, what next? What next? Here we pause, or is this army of penal laws then to come into action? Are these penal laws to inflict upon us a long agony of prosecution and tortures?

We are not here a band of lawyers, to be getting up prosecutions against a man because his servant followed him to the war. Of what moment is this? What do you and I care? Does it weigh a single grain of sand in this great scale of war? Not a grain of sand. It is among the smaller matters, that are not necessary to be looked after here at all. I have no intent to trouble the House particularly after the indignities which have been granted me to occupy the floor at this time. There is much more in this connection than I would say under other circumstances. I have spoken of what seemed to me to be of eminent importance in this crisis. I have said that this bill violates the Constitution, if in nothing else, in making the forfeiture of property complete, when the Constitution says that it is to be subject to the laws of the highest of crimes—the bill to be forfeited by all the laws of the offender. And if not even for treason, certainly for no crime of less magnitude can the forfeiture be made perpetual. This bill, then, is a violation of the plain terms of that provision of the Constitution; and, Mr. Speaker, if it is passed, it will be unconstitutional. It will be construed in the country as intending to carry out an object which I believe is not really intended. We shall be charged with making an anti-slavery war. I know it is so intended; but this bill will be considered as giving an anti-slavery character and application to the war. It will be considered as especially aimed at that particular description of property supposed to be endangered.

Affairs in Missouri.

We have received the St. Louis papers of Saturday evening, from which we can compile the following items of interest in connection with affairs in Missouri. From the following, from the St. Louis Bulletin of Saturday evening, it will be seen that Governor Jackson is supported by a formidable force to repel the invaders from the soil of Missouri:

Gov. Jackson, with three columns, is now marching from the border northward to drive out the numbers of the Convention. One column, under General McCullough, Price, Parsons, and Kelly, is near Springfield, with 30,000 men, composed of a due proportion of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. The report of a fight between a portion of that column and the forces of Gen. Lyon, at or near Springfield, may reach here at any moment.

The middle column of twelve thousand men, under Gen. Hardie, has already moved from Hannibal to Missouri. The eastern column, whose base of operations is at New Madrid, will consist of about twenty thousand men, under the command of Generals Cheatham, Pillow, Bowen, and Thompson, and are now moving northward in two divisions. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, we state that we are informed that all these columns are well armed and well drilled—and that they have an abundance of artillery, served by the best officers, and a plenty of cavalry.

There will be no doubt to be seen hand fighting, but when it is recalled that the country is almost a unit against the Convention and against the invaders—that it is friendly to the Union, and unfriendly to the rebels—that thousands of men will join the State troops as they march northward—we cannot doubt that Gov. Jackson will shortly sit down in the executive mansion at Jefferson City and exercise in peace the duties of the office to which the people elect him.

CLARKSBURG, Lewis Co., Aug. 9, 1861.

Editor Yeoman: Our election is over and we are better, but not conquered or subdued. The result is as follows:

Jas. H. Garrard, 1,123
G. Terry, name only on two or three poll books, 81
Martin P. Marshall, (Seaton), 1,202
Wm. T. Castro, (Seaton), 200
Geo. M. Thomas, (H. R.), 1,175
Lindsey B. Riggs, (H. R.), 216
Mr. Thomas first set out in favor of coercion and the war, but finding that it would lose a great many of his original Union friends, he backed down from that and declared himself in favor of peace and opposed to the war and the war tax. Let us watch him and see how he acts when he gets up to Frankfort. A majority of our people are against this war and the tax, and if our opponents had taken that position fairly, they would have been beaten.

You see that we have gained nearly 100 votes on our June vote.

PRESTONSBURG, Aug. 8, 1861.

Editor Yeoman: Elliott is elected to the U. S. by near 250, and Burns to the Senate by near 500. David May, in Pike, Josiah Combs, of Perry, and Joseph Gardner, of Magoffin, are elected to the U. S. and we learn that Carlo Britain has beaten T. T. Garrard for the Senate. We are all praying for the election of J. B. Clay and the Southern Rights party every where in the State. The mountains have rebelled only in this contest. They own but few slaves, but they are for the constitutional rights of the South.

From Washington.

(Special to the N. Y. Com. Adv.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

There is high authority for denying the statement that Prince Napoleon had an interview with the President on his return from Manassas.

The Washington Journals continue to publish full details of the movements of troops.

The President has directed the work on the capital extension to be resumed immediately. The White House is being painted and renovated this week.

Letters from Richmond state that Beauregard's official returns of the killed and wounded are 1,770.

The Government has sent orders to Cincinnati directing that Lieut. Col. Tyler of the Rebel army, who was arrested in that city a few days since, shall be sent to New York for detention at Fort Lafayette.

COL. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, OF KENTUCKY. This gallant soldier and true hearted Southern gentleman, having resigned his post in the Federal army, is now in Richmond, whither he went to tender his services to the Confederate Government.

Memphis Appeal, 11th.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 13.

The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield, on Saturday last, as forwarded by one of Gen. Lyon's Aid-de-camps to Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Lyon, in three columns, under himself, Gen. Seigel, and Maj. Sturges, of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe.

Our loss is about eight hundred killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyon was killed in the charge at the head of his column.

Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards. The muster rolls reported taken from the enemy gives his strength at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers, and Cherokee half-breeds.

The loss of the enemy is reported heavy, including Generals McCullough and Price. This statement is corroborated by the prisoners.

Their tents and weapons were destroyed in the action. Gen. Seigel left one gun on the field and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners. At three o'clock on the morning of the 11th he continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage train and \$250,000 in specie from the Springfield bank.

The following is a verbal report taken from the special messenger who brought the dispatches to Gen. Fremont:

Early on Saturday morning Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield to give the enemy battle. He came up to him on Davis creek, about 10 miles from Springfield, where he had taken a strong position on rolling ground.

At twenty minutes past six o'clock in the morning, Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, when the battle immediately began. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the force of Capt. Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilcox's Creek.

Gen. Lyon's cavalry, posted on the enemy's left flank, and Gen. Seigel's artillery on the right, then began a terrible attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp, the shells from Totten's artillery setting fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed. The Louisiana and Mississippi regiments seemed to have suffered the most in the fight and were almost annihilated.

Sometime in the afternoon, as Gen. Lyon was leading on his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned around to cheer them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball and fell dead to the ground. The command then devolved upon Gen. Seigel.

Pursuit continued until night fall, when our batteries were ordered to halt in the encampment of the enemy. On Sunday morning, Gen. Seigel, fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield, fell back upon the city, where the Home Guards were stationed. Reaching Springfield, and fearing the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, General Seigel concluded to fall back upon Rolla with his provision trains, and meet the reinforcements, which were on the way to him.

At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable Gen. Seigel has not been disturbed in his march. Ninety of the rebels were captured, among them a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of Gen. McCullough were among the trophies.

Reinforcements are on the way from Rolla, and Gen. Seigel and his army may be considered safe.

In consequence of recent special trains on the southwest branch, and extensive preparations here for sending reinforcements to Gen. Seigel, no trains came from Rolla tonight, hence nothing further has been received from Springfield.

The Police office has been taken possession of by the U. S. authorities, and special orders issued to the Police and Home Guards, under arms at various armories, to be prepared for any emergency. The city is quiet now, and no apprehensions of a disturbance is felt. It is understood that Gen. Fremont will declare martial law.

A loan of \$250,000 was effected from our banks today by Gen. Fremont.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted so as to command approaches to the city.

It is stated that Gen. Seigel would have lost another gun had he not compelled the prisoners to drag it off the field.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CLARKSBURG, Aug. 12.

The reports in circulation about a battle beyond Garley's bridge, the capture of General Wise, and the placing of Gen. Cox under arrest, are alike absurdly false.

There has been no fighting whatever, unless by scouts, for the last fortnight, in Western Virginia. Wise and his army are at Covington. Lee is said to be concentrating a large force at Monterey, threatening Cheat Mountain Gap.

General Rosecrans' headquarters are still at this place.

Highly Important from Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAIRO, Aug. 12.

Pillow is retreating. There is no doubt about this. A scout direct from Madrid reports his army moving southward.

From their talk, the Tennessee force embarked Saturday evening aboard nine steamers, immediately pushing down the river.

The scout says they talked of Fremont's coming against them with fifteen steamers. They profess to respect Gov. Gambles' proclamation.

Their movements are unaccountable. Yesterday they were thought to be coming north, and had sent word to Charleston secessionists to vacate the town. Pillow is among them, and was the last to embark.

Gambles Tyler, Cone toga, and Lexington, arrived this afternoon. The Lexington anchored in front of this city, and the other two at Mount City.

Important from Gen. Lyon's Army.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Aug. 12.

A messenger from Springfield to Col. Wyman arrived at Rolla at one o'clock Sunday afternoon.

He reports that the advanced guard of Gen. Lyon met the advance guard of the enemy on Thursday and an engagement ensued, which resulted in driving the rebels into the woods.

The loss of either side, if any, is not stated. Our cavalry had taken up a position on the north side of the Little Fork road with the design of drawing the enemy out. Two companies of cavalry went out at twelve o'clock Thursday night, and seized four prisoners, twenty-three head of cattle and four horses.

Gen. Lyon was trying to draw the rebels into battle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FRANKFORD, Aug. 12.
The Nova Scotian from Liverpool, Thursday, the 1st, via London, 2d, passed here this afternoon. She has 2,100,000 in specie. *Great Britain.*—The American horse Starke, won the Goodwood cup. Wizard ran second, and Optima (American) third.

The Times, in a city article, asserts that it will be dangerous for England to have anything to do with the American loan.

Lord Lyons has been appointed Governor-General of India. Weather fine for harvest.

London.—Gold continued to flow into the banks in large sums. The bank rates have been reduced to 5 per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the British Government is now in intimate correspondence with the French Cabinet, in order that misalliance may be observed towards America by sea and land, as a real conflict is now expected. A perfect understanding is likely to be arrived at.

Rumors of a probable compromise in America are again gaining strength in England.

Some of the London journals were speculating on the fate of the American loan in London. The Herald's only article, strongly discommends negotiating at such times, and editorially expresses satisfaction that captiousness and irritability towards England have been abandoned.

France.—Paris bourse was firm: 3 per cent. rentes 67 1/2, 5c.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Garibaldi has tendered his services to the Federal Government, through the American Consul at Genoa and Secretary Seward. His offer has been accepted, and the rank of Major-General is tendered to the noble Italian.

John Bigel, an late editor of the New York Evening Post, has been appointed Consul to Paris.

Gen. Wool is certainly ordered to assume command at Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KENSON, J. L. GIBBONS

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Feb 25 wdt-ly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to furnish goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

A CORNER, June 1st-1861

A. CONERY,

